

a result, she is today a student at Joyce's alma mater, Smith College at Northhampton, Massachusetts.

Joyce graduated from Smith in 1992 and showed up in my office looking for a day job so she could go to law school at night at Georgetown University. I was delighted to give her that job, knowing the benefit was more mine than hers.

True to form, she was a wonderful friend and staffer. In the years from 1992 until 1995, she advanced in responsibility until she became my expert advisor on immigration law. That expertise led the INS to offer her a job as a special assistant to the Director of the Office of Congressional Relations.

Upon her completion of law school, she transferred to the INS office of General Counsel where she was primarily responsible for coordinating and directing the myriad of activities required to implement the 1996 Immigration Act.

Joyce was not only hardworking, bright, and selfless, her personality was so engaging that she literally lit up any room she entered. She was both within and without a beautiful person. That I had the opportunity to know her and work with her will always be a memory of great joy to me.

I cherished her friendship as I do that of her two brothers, Roger and John, and her mother, Judy. I know that they have found some consolation in learning just how many people loved their daughter and sister. Hundreds of her friends from Smith College, from Capitol Hill, from the INS, from Georgetown Law School, and from her community and neighborhoods came together to search for her, to stand vigil in both Washington and Los Angeles, and to pray for her and her family.

I send to Roger, John and Mrs. Chiang my deepest sympathy and love, and pray that they will find comfort in knowing the full extent to which Joyce's life fit the words of the Prophet Micah: "What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justice, to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God?"

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### SUPPORT MILITARY PERSONNEL WHO SACRIFICE THEIR LIVES FOR OUR NATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, we as a Congress and as a nation are very concerned about the current conflict in the Balkans. It is sad that too many times we do not think of our military or address the problems they face until they are called to duty. Only then are we reminded of the critical role they play in defending this great country and our interests.

Like so many of my colleagues, I do appreciate and value the service of our Nation's armed forces, whether at war or at peace. In the Third District of North Carolina, which I am proud to represent, we are fortunate enough to have four military bases.

I have had the opportunity to spend many hours meeting privately, off base, with dozens of military pilots, commanders, and enlisted personnel. These men and women will tell us what many of my colleagues will, our military's quality of life is far below what it should be. In fact, low pay levels have forced almost 12,000 of our enlisted military families to accept food stamps to survive.

Mr. Speaker, this is unacceptable. A junior enlisted soldier at an E1 rank receives approximately \$11,500 in basic pay for his service in addition to a housing allowance. But, Mr. Speaker, this same soldier also pays over \$3,000 in taxes on that salary.

These are the men and women called upon to defend this Nation. They are placed in harm's way to protect the freedoms my colleagues and I enjoy every day. How can we expect our troops to focus on, or successfully complete, their missions if they are worried about their husbands, wives, and children back home that are struggling to put food on the table?

Our troops accept the ultimate responsibility. They sacrifice their lives for this country, and they accept it voluntarily. Yet, despite the critical job they undertake, many are paid so little they are forced to take on second jobs. Many others are left to rely on government assistance to feed their families.

Last month, I introduced a bill to provide our enlisted military families who are eligible for food stamps with a \$500 tax credit. It should not take a conflict like that in Kosovo to remind us of the important part our armed services play in protecting the freedoms of this Nation, but it often does.

Now, as we turn on the evening news and can see our military in action, Congress has an excellent opportunity to show its support for our Nation's troops and work to address the needs of our military. While this \$500 tax credit cannot alone guarantee military families will not have to receive food stamps, it can, together with the anticipated increase in basic pay, help show our support and appreciation for our men and women in uniform.

Mr. Speaker, I am thankful for the amount of encouragement we have al-

ready received in the House for this bill. But I will be asking each and every one of my colleagues from both parties to join me in support of this effort. Now is the best time to show our military that we value their job and their sacrifice.

I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting our military families and join me in supporting H.R. 1055.

God bless our troops, Mr. Speaker, and God bless America.

#### CHINESE ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the House's attention again a continuing problem with Chinese illegal immigration in Guam.

This past Tuesday, on April 6, 82 were apprehended while preparing to come on shore. On Wednesday, April 7, nine more Chinese illegal immigrants were discovered by a U.S. naval vessel whose permits to work on Saipan in the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands, had expired, and they had decided to try their luck on Guam and boarded a small 18-foot boat bound for Guam.

On Friday, April 9, 93 illegal immigrants were apprehended as their boat ran aground on a reef off of Ritidian Point.

On Sunday, April 11, 38 suspected illegal immigrants, including two women, were caught off of Agat where they arrived on the dilapidated wooden boat.

The number of apprehended Chinese illegal immigrants in Guam caught since January of this year is now up to 473. On a per capita basis, this would be like 5,000 illegal immigrants washing up on the shores of Florida.

A couple of weeks ago, I informed this body about the criminal and inhumane ramifications of this wave of illegal immigrants into Guam. The Chinese are smuggled by crime syndicates which charge them anywhere from \$10,000 to \$30,000 each. They set sail in squalid quarters and are sometimes abused by their smugglers. They travel over the open seas for over 20 days.

Upon successfully completing the trip, they are made indentured servants and have to pay off their debt to the smugglers who brought them to the U.S.

With the arrival this week of almost 200 illegal immigrants, we see the rise of other factors in Guam. Guam is undergoing current economic crisis caused by the Asian downturn, and we have no basis upon which to deal with them. Yet the INS has gone bankrupt and refuses to house these illegal immigrants and refuses to process them into the United States mainland because they have no funds.

So the Government of Guam has taken on the responsibility to house these illegal immigrants at a cost of